THIS EVENING-THE BELLS OF SHANDON-Mr. Day Bryant BEOADWAY THEATER.
THIS APPERNOON...THE LADY OF LYONS.
THIS EVENING...PAZIO...THE LOVE CHASE. Miss Jalla Dean.

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CURIOSITIES OF NATURE AND ART—PROF. LOGRINIA,
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OFFICE OF THE HOME MACRINE COMPANY, No. 639 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 17, 1967. OFFICIAL.

Paris Exposition, 1867. Advices just received by mail enable us to announce positively that the only gold medal for American Sewing-Machines was awarded to Rulas Hows, jr., as the manufacturer of the best sewing-machine that was ex-

re were eighty-two different machines in competition for the wrise, and Mr. Hows received the ablitional award of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, as manufacturer and inventor. The exact wording of

\*\* Cooperateur Klas Howe, jr.,

\*\*\*Cooperateur Klas Howe, jr.,

\*\*\*Promoteur de la machine à coulte, chine a boutomiere. Medanité d'or.\*\*

The official list of those who were made Knights of the Legion of Honor as published in the Paris papers, reads thus: "Mons. Elias Hows, jr. bricant de machines à coudre, exposant," which, translated into English

weads: "Mr. Bulas Hown, jr., maker of sewing-machines, exhibiting. From this it will be seen that the medal awarded to Wheeler & Wilson subole-Machine," and not for the Sewing-Mach THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD Nuasa.-Mus. Winshow's Southing Starp is the prescription of one

of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has (been used for 30 years, with never-falling safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dvserr and diarrhea, griping in the howels, and wind colic. By giving health to the child, it rests the mother. Be sure sul call for

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The only Gold Medal awarded for perfection in Sewing-Machines a the Paris Exposition was given to the Whirelet & Wilson Manu

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A UNICUM FOR INVALIDS. A UNICOM Northern A UNICOM A College of the sea and and any lower low have no appetite. It remained for Science to discover a substance much would combine the NORT DELICATE AND FRANCE PROPERTY AND FORESTER OF NORTHERN THE REST PROPERTY OF THE STATE O HOPE'S MALT EXTRACT

and the following letter from a saferer proves this fact:

I am, I fear, a confirmed invalid: bave used ale, porter, &c.; no medicine seems to benefit me; but Hoff a Mait Extract is jous the thing it May. E. C. STEPHENSON.

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THE COMMISSIONERS GITE IT UP!! See Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, of This Saturday, July 20. THE FINAL DEPARTURE OF THE EXCISE LAW THE CONSISSIONERS GIVE IT UP'! See WILLES SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, OF THIS SATURDAY, July 20.1

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# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1867.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is invended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tuz Tain-We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

To A letter from our special correspondent at the Roman Council, Opinions of the French and English press on the Execution of Maximilian, the first Grand Hop at Long Branch, the Surratt Trial, Court Reports, and News Items, appear on the second page; the Money Article and Markets and Religious News on the third page; and no-tices of Books of the Week on the sixth page.

Gen. Curtin's official report on the Franklin riot asserts that the murderous attack upon the Colored League was preconcerted, and that the city authorities voluntarily delivered the city to mob violence.\_\_

The name of Major-Gen. John A. McClernand was yesterday sent to the Senate as Minister to Mexico, but the Senate had already adjourned, and the case, therefore, will be acted upon to-day.

We print elsewhere the President's veto of the Reconstruction bill, and the debate in the House upon the message. The bill is now the law, being passed in the Senate by a two-thirds vote of 30 to 6, and in the House by 100 to 22.

The Convention yesterday settled the question as to a separate submission to the people of the equal suffrage clause of the new Constitution, by agreeing to postpone all questions of separate submission till the Constitution shall have been reported complete.

Before Congress adjourns we would suggest to its members that Mr. McCulloch's acts as Secretary of the Treasury and as a Johnson politician are two very different things. In his administration of the finances we are not aware that he has tried to carry out the President's policy, except in the appointment

the list of independent nations. Fortunately for Mexico, Napoleonic prophecies are not likely to be fulfilled.

The documents accompanying Secretary Mc-Culloch's answer to the House inquiry concerning Internal Revenue frauds make out a strong case in support of the charges against the fitness of the appointments to subordinate offices in his department. The evasions of the laws are reported in most cases as owing either to the dishonesty, negligence, or business incapacity of the Inspectors.

We have received from Washington an abstract of the correspondence between Secretary Seward and ex-Minister Campbell, which was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives, as also an abstract of Mr. Seward's letters in behalf of Maximilian. As far as we can see from this abstract, Mr. Campbell's departure for the seat of the Republican Government was not much to the liking of Mr. Campbell, nor was it very earnestly urged by Mr. Seward.

Within the past few days a large number o delegates have been elected to the New-Jersey Suffrage Convention to be held at Trenton, on the 23d. Newark and . Hoboken have just chosen some of their best citizens, and the Convention will probably well represent the State. But we are sorry that some of the minor Jersey papers have already begun to snarl and snap and to squabble as to who should have the honor of beginning the Suffrage movement. Gov. Ward, we are told, is insincere; Senator Cattell secretly opposed the Convention; Frelinghuysen did nothing: the State Committee is "down on the nigger." The whole credit is due to Smith or Jones or Brown. We have no wish to interfere with Jersey quarrels, but if the Convention is not a failure it will not be the fault of papers like The Newark Courier, which are doing their best to ruin all good feeling in the Republican ranks. Yet, let us hope that these petty quarrels will be settled, for we do not doubt that these journals sincerely desire the triumph of justice. The trouble is that they mean well, but they have

#### THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

In any trial of strength between Andrew Johnson and the people, Andrew Johnson will be overthrown. Of that he may be sure. Yet if there is any man utterly blind to the events of the day and alienated from the spirit and purposes of his country, that man is the President of the United States. He is as far removed from sympathy with this nation is the Khan of Tartary, and further than the Emperor of Japan. In his own land he is as a foreigner. He holds the highest office of the Union in the interest of Rebellion, and the whole aim of his policy seems to be to substitute the defeat of the Union for the victory to which it is entitled. There is no man who talks more of the Union than he, and none who now does more to prevent its peaceful reconstruction. It is his misfortune that he has forgotten the Rebellion. Treason, to him, is neither a crime nor a mistake; traitors and Rebels forfeit no rights; the secession of ten States gives to the Government no control over their reorganization; Congress, representing the loyal people of twenty-six States, is powerless to prevent the rule of a minority of Rebels. Yet, a few years ago Andrew Johnson led the band of extreme men who demanded that treason should be expiated by death, who proposed the gallows as the solution of all National difficulties; and there have been no acts as arbitrary as his when singly, and self. By what miracle these extremes have enough that Andrew Johnson, in the Presidency of the United States, is now the worst peace with the whole world, we are at war

with him. We, who put down the Rebellion, have the right to dictate terms to conquered rebels. Who denies the right? Not the rebels. When they laid down their arms to Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, they laid down everything. Technically, their property, their lives, were forfeited by the laws they had offended; but Humanity and Christianity plead for them, and the noble argument that mercy was but justice convinced their conquerors. They had surrendered everything, and what did the nation take? Their lives and liberties it gave. their property it restored, and all that it demanded was submission to the terms which, for self-protection, it had imposed. Who denied the right to enforce these conditions? Andrew Johnson. He inspired with a passion of new resistance a Rebellion that was prostrate at our feet. The fruit of his policy was riot, and murder, and massacre; fresh hatred between the South and North; the long and costly delay of Reconstruction. The nation had resolved that certain things should be done, and they have been done, but at what cost? Every step that we have taken has been over a Presidential veto; loyalty wherever it has advanced has found Andrew Johnson barring the way; we have fought every battle of the war over again with him for the enemy, till very weariness of the struggle has given us new strength. He has professed his willingness to yield to the decrees of the people, and again and again the people have decreed, and repeatedly he has refused to obey. Nothing can teach him, and Congress, reassembled to prevent the nullification of its laws, is again met by the petry quibbling, the gigantic obstinacy of this faithless servant. His message goes further than we thought even he would dare to go. He has hitherto opposed the laws; now he would defy them. If the President should undertake to carry out his argument he will begin a new rebellion-but, like the old Rebellion, it will be

crushed. To the extraordinary argument which Mr. Johnson opposes to the Supplementary Reconstruction act, the Senate replied with contempthous silence, and the immediate passage of the bill over his veto. It is almost unnecessary to answer his evident sophistry, though Mr. Butler ably exposed in the House the pretense that the legislation of Congress in reference to Federal Courts in the South, and Constitutional Amendments, admitted the power to place the Rebel States under military

nothing, now that it has become the law. He bound to discharge the high daties of his executive office, to the letter and in the spirit, and we need not predict what would be the result, should [this servant | of the people persist in affirming "I will not," the last time, commanded "You shall."

THE NEW MOVEMENT AGAINST ROME.

For several months the City of Rome has been the cynosure of a large portion of the Christian world; for, complying with the invitation of the Head of their Church, the Roman Catholic Bishops from every country of America and Europe, and from many parts of Asia, Africa, and Australia, have been journeying toward the Eternal City, there to constitute the largest Episcopal Convention the world has ever seen, to listen to a solemn Allocution from the Pope on the Condition of the Church, and, in return, to give expression to the sentiments animating themselves and the priests and the laity of their dioceses. We have already laid before our readers a full and graphic account of the solemnities in Rome, and the text of the Papal Allocation. To-day we publish the most important portion of the Address of the Bishops to the Pope, and a complete list of the Cardinals, Patriarchs, and Archbishops who were present at the Convention, as well as a list of the Bishops from the United States. Though most the names of these dignitaries, as well as of the names of their sees, are unknown to the majority of our readers, the list cannot fail to be scanned with interest. It is certainly a grand and unique assembly, this meeting of Bishops from the American republics and European monarchies, from countries exclusively Roman Catholic, and countries predominantly Protestant, such as the United States, England, Holland and Switzerland, from the Mohammedan countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, and the vast pagan empires of Asia, embracing also, beside the prevailing Latin rite, all the various Eastern rites, as Greeks, Melchites, Ruthenians, Syrians, Chaldeans, Maronites, Armenians and Copts. No similar ecclesiastical demonstration of our age has been more calculated to awaken the interest of all Catholics and the curiosity of other religious denominations. And, to add to the interest of the meeting, the Pope has officially declared his intention to convoke soon an œcumenical council, which, in a time when the relation between Church and State in Europe is undergoing a radical change, and the temporal power of the Papacy is threatened with destruction, cannot but be regarded as an event of grave and universal importance. While the Romeward journey of the Bishops

has come to an end, and most of the prelates

have left the Capital of the Church in order to

return to their dioceses, we learn by Cable

dispatches of the beginning of a quite different "On to Rome" movement. While the Bishops in their address to the Pope again give an emphatic support to the maintenance of the temporal power, Garibaldi, in a speech made at Pistoja, has proclaimed that the time for the liberation of Rome from the rule of the Pope has arrived. A dispatch from London even asserts that, according to telegrams received from Florence, an engagement has already taken place near Vicenza, between the Garibaldians and the Italian troops. The movement does not seem quite unexpected. Several weeks ago, Garibaldi publicly announced that a new movement against Rome would be made after the Episcopal Convention. The Roman Government seems to have been fully informed of the project, and is even reported to have entered into diplomatic negotiations with the French Government, in order to obtain new securities for the continuance of the without consultation with Congress, he took temporal power. This seems to indicate the whole business of reconstruction on him- that a real movement of the Garibaldians against Rome is looked upon in Europe as a been reconciled it is useless to ask; it is serious affair. As all the elections since the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy have shown, the Party of Action, which is unanimous foe of the people who placed him there. At in its desire to annex Rome, if necessary by force of arms, constitutes a considerable portion of the Italian people. The desire for annexation, as repeated declarations of the Chamber of Deputies prove, is even shared by a very large portion of the National Liberal party, which generally supports the policy of the Government. Nevertheless, as regards the ultimate prospects of the new Garibaldian movement, we do not believe that its chances of success are any better than the movement a few years ago which ended so fatally at Aspromente. Now, as then, the Italian Government will use the whole military force of the country to suppress the movement, and there are no reasons to believe that the participation of the people at large in this movement will be any more general than it was in 1862. Should, contrary to expectation, the power of the Italian Government fail to check the movement, a word will suffice to obtain the aid of France, which in Italy stands in no fear of being ordered out of the country by another United States. The Garibaldians, as the revolutionary party in many other countries of Europe, are apt to overestimate their own strength. They regard more their own enthusiasm than the condition of their resources; and whatever may be the sympathy of the progressive party of foreign countries with their aim, it will be of little use to them when they have to grapple with powerful and regular

## STEAMBOAT-RACING ON THE HUDSON.

Since the dreadful disaster of the burning of the "Henry Clay," fifteen years ago, steamboatracing has been abandoned on the Hudson River. It is now, however, rapidly reviving, and every day we receive letters and communications, with verbal statements and telegraphic dispatches, that prove this dangerous sport was never pursued with more eagerness than it is to-day. If it continues, it cannot be long before the newspapers will be filled some morning with the screams of barning and scalded passengers, the shrieks and cries to God of drowning men and women, and many a house will be black with mourning for its murdered parents and children. So it has been in the past, again and again, so it will be in the future, unless the law come to the rescue of the women and children, and save the men and boys from the consequences of their own

folly. For, it is not only the officers of these boats that are to blame; the passengers are largely Annual the first the first the president's policy, except in the appointment of its friends to office. Object to his appointments, object to his opinions, but where he is right financially let him be sustained.

The Paris Moniteur naturally seeks to excel all other European papers in the violence of its language against the Mexican Republicans. As France can't get Mexico, it hopes the United States will swallow it up. It prophesies that the future of the country will be a never-end-ing civil war until its final disappearance from ing civil war until its final disappearance from the act. Itis objections to the bill are worth as a matter of oparise. With the known ami- as provided in the published grades of teen. Superpolate

able disposition of the Smiths, racing with their boats at present takes on an aspect of possible mischief that is getting to be dangerously attractive. With the larger boats-the night boats-racing is of course more dangerous, but in neither case can anything be looked when the Nation has again, and we believe for | for from the passengers. The Legislature must make it a State Prison offense to race steamboats, and in case of fatal accidents, hanging

would be in order if ever it could be justified. Mr. Downing and the two ladies of his party who were drowned in the "Henry Clay" were murdered, if ever human beings were murdered; and though the Courts only half allowed it, the public rendered that damning verdict with one consent. But, in fifteen years, the lesson so deeply cut into the public and private heart is something blurred, and it needs to be cut afresh, it seems, with the sharp graver of a new calamity. We call upon the State to prevent this, as it can easily do, and we call upon all good citizens who have occasion to use these steamboats to discourage by every means in their power this wicked hazarding of human

A weekly paper of this city is reviving the agitation for an international copyright law, which was so active last year, but which, like many previous attempts to secure that simple measure of justice, was quieted in Congress. Thirty years ago Henry Clay put the rights of the case as clearly as it is possible to put them. A British merchant," he said, "transmits to the United States a bale of merchandise, and the moment it comes within the jurisdiction of our laws they throw around it effectual security. But if the work of a British author is brought to the United States, it may be appropriated by any resident here, and republished without any compensation whatever being made to the author." That is exactly how the matter stands, and we are at a loss to comprehend how there can be any dispute about the justice of the proposed law. The squabbles which have broken out with such violence of late between rival American publishers, and between American publishers and foreign authors, are certainly reason enough for pronouncing it expedient. The good, honest custom of paying a man for the use of his property, whether he be a fellowcountryman or a foreigner, is happily coming more and more into vogue, and we ought by all means to enforce it by legislative action, both for the sake of the national honor and as a just measure of protection to those who practice and to those who profit by it.

The House has some conscience about mileage after all. When Mr. Stevens moved a suspension of the rules the other Iday to permit the introduction of the bill granting mileage to members for the present extraordinary session, the motion was negatived by a vote of 64 to 45. We wish we could believe that the majority were actuated by a sense of justice rather than a wholesome fear of popular indignation, and that they would as resolutely set their faces against the whole monstrous system as they have set them against the extension of it to this adjourned session. Mr. Stevens was right when he confessed that his motion would not be acceptable to the public, and wrong when he called it a matter of strict justice. But let us be thankful for what little we have. Perhaps, when Congressmen have once tried the sensation of keeping their hands out of the national money-bags, they may find it pleasant and profitable enough to make the practice habitual.

John H. Surratt is by all odds the best tried man in America. He was first tried by the Military Commission which convicted his mother, and then by a Committee of Congress; on Wednesday he was tried and convicted by Mr. Covode in the House of Representatives; and for several weeks past he has been on trial before Judge Fisher, Mr. Bingham of Ohio, and the newspaper reporters. These last named gentlemen, we think, might very properly keep their hands off, and content themselves with sending us plain accounts of the evidence and incidents in the case, without discussing the bearings of the testimony or the credibility of the witnesses. The counsel are fully competent to take care of all such matters, and the prisoner has trouble enough on his hands without having to face a prosecutor in every correspondent of the press.

The Indian war costs, it is said, \$1,000,000 a week, and Gen. Sherman threatens us with a bill of \$100,000,000 before we attain a permanent peace. The Colorado volunteers would do the job cheaper than that with their premiums of \$20 a piece for "scalps with the 'ears on," and though their warfare might not be humane, it would be rather more effectual than the present system. If the war must be so barbarous or so costly, will it not be well to try the policy of peace? We are not told whether any deduction has been made from the estimates of expenditure on account of the revenue which, as we learned the other day by a dispatch from Gen. McDowell, the soldiers derive from the sale of Indian captives to the white settlers. Is \$1,000,000 a week the gross outlay, or is it the balance against us?

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the treatment of prisoners of war and Union citizens by the Confederate authorities, have published a circular inviting all persons in possession of important information on the subject to send them full particulars, together with their names and addresses. We hope that returned prisoners will comply with this request. Let the vexed question of the responsibility for Andersonville and Salisbury be set at rest now forever. We are tired of vague charges and denials; it is high time that the crime was brought home to the door where it belongs. It would have been better if the Committee had been empowered to inquire also into the treatment of Rebel prisoners by our own Government; but that may come some other time.

## VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 19 .- The statements heretofore made of nominations by a meeting of Germans in ommon with the colored people for offices in this city, were pronounced by a meeting at the Republican head-quarters, held to-night, to be untrue. No such nomina-tions were made, though reports to that effect have for some time been current in this city. THE COLORED REGISTRARS-A SECOND REGISTRA .

TION PROBABLE.

RICHMOND, VA., July 19 .- A statement made in the Senate during the recent debates upon the Reconstruction Supplementary bill, to the effect that Gen

#### WASHINGTON.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILLS PASSED OVER THE VETO-SPEECHES OF MESSES. BUTLER, BOUT-WELL, AND STEVENS-GEN, JOHN A. M'CLER-NAND NOMINATED FOR THE MEXICAN MIS-SION-CONGRESS WILL PROBABLY ADJOURN SINE DIE TO-DAY.

About 2 o'clock to-day the veto of the Recon-

struction bill was received in the House from the Presi-

dent. A number of other documents were received from

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 19, 1867.

the President at the same time, and it was 2:10 before Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, began reading the message In the meantime the Senate had taken a recess, and most of the Senators occupied seats on the floor of the House during the reading. The galleries were well filled with spectators. There was nothing unusual happened during the reading. Members paid close attention to the contents of the message, but there were no manifestations of approval or disapproval. Thirty minutes were consumed in the reading, and when the Clerk had finished, Mr. Thaddens Stevens rose, and, after speaking about five minutes, expressed a willingness to allow debate, but most of the members asked for an immediate vote, and Mr. Stevens then demanded the previous question. Mr. Boutwell, however, had been taking notes on the contents of the message, and asked for ten minutes. Stevens yielded, and Boutwell, in his usual forcible style, made a most carnest demand for the immediate impeachment of President Johnson. He quoted portions of the message, which he declared revolutionary, and warranted immediate action. He was listened to with attention, and his remarks created quite a sensation. Mr. Randall, on the part of the Democracy, attempted to reply to Boutwell, but it was going from the sublines to the ridiculous, his remarks being incoherent and absurd. He sat down, after wasting three minutes in attempting to say something. Boyer and Pruyn fried to make up for Randall's failure, and made short speeches defending the voto. Most of the Republican members were auxious to cut off debate, and have a vote, but Stevens seemed to be in excellent humor, and gave all who wished to speak an opportunity. Butler, Schenck, and Williams of Pennsylvania made short speeches, indorsing Boutwell's remarks, denouncing the President and the veto, and calling for immediate impeachment. Stevens closed debate in a brief speech, in which he said sharp things about lack of courage among Republicans. and suggested that impeachment was dead. Before he called for the vote on the previous question, Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, made a reply to Stevens and the others who had assailed the action of his Committee on the matter of impeachment. He was just as emphatic against hurrying impeachment as he had been previously, and said he could never be driven to make a report until he had a full and legal investigation. This debate, which lasted for an hour, was spirited all the way through, and, until Wilson spoke, it looked as if something serious would result in the matter of impeachment. The previous question was secnded, and the bill passed by a vote of 109 to 24. The other message, vetoing the bill making an appropriation to carry the reconstruction bill into effect, was also passed over the veto. The two veto messages were then sent to the Senate. After they had been read there, Trumbult was about making a speech in reply to the President's objections, but Senators were almost unanimous in a desire to have an immediate vote. Mr. Trumbull acquiesced and both bills were passed over the veto without debate The Senate next took up the adjournment resolution, and by a vote of 22 to 15 decided not to adopt the House resolution to adjourn until the 13th of November, but to ad journ at 3 o'clock to-morrow sine die. An attempt was made in the House to adjourn over until De cember, but there was some doubt about the fate of the Senate Indian bill, and a vote on the resolution was not pressed. The Scrate, however, after the House had adjourned, settled the Indian matter by adopting the House resolution repealing the clause in the Indian Appropriation bill of last Congress, which prevented the making of treaties with the Indians. The President, of course, will approve the bill, and he will be empowered to appoint the Commission to treat with the Indians. The House will undoubtedly to-morrow agree to the Senate resolution of adjournment. Farnsworth's moving the resolution in the House to-day is considered as a sure indication. It appears that the President's Message was approved as it now reads, by all the members of the Cabinet, save

Mr. Stanton. Some passages were striken out, and a few interlineations made, upon consideration of the Massage in Cabinet.

Members are beginning to leave for their homes already-Should the House refuse to adjourn to-morrow, it is doubtful if there be a quorum left on Monday.

Gen. Van Wyck get after the prize-gift agencies again today. There is an agency here, headed by one George W. Thomas, who advertises what he calls a "National Offer ing," a grand musical reception for the relief of the South. Holders of tickets are promised certain prizes, and all the money received by the agency, after deducting expenses, is to be given for the relief of the poor of the South. It seems the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Rollins, has exempted Thomas from payoffered a resolution asking Secretary McCullock to inform the House by what authority said Thomas is relieved from paying the lawful tax. He accompanied his resolution with a brief speech, denouncing Thomas's chemes as a swindle and cheat, a mere lottery, which may render a large sum for the ostensible pur pose set forth, but which is sure to put in the pockets of Mr. forth, but which is sure to put in the pockets of Mr. Thomas a much larger sum. The resolution was adopted. The President this afterneon had prepared and sent to the Senate certain nominations, but when the Private Secretary arrived at the capitol the Senate had adjourned. These nominations will be sent to the Senate to-morrow, among them are Gen. John A. McClernand of Illinois, to be Minister, and Otterburg to be Secretary Legation to Mexico. It appears it was the intention of the President to appoint Gen. McClernand in the first instance, when Mr. Campbell resigned, but the necessity of having a representative immediately in Mexico determined the appointment of Otterberg some two or three weeks ago.

three weeks ago.

Mr. Raymond's friends will make another effort to-mor-Mr. Raymond's friends will make another close to mor-row to have his nomination reconsidered and confirmed. The President to day sent to the House's list of the Rebels pardoned in the States of North Carolina. South Carolina, and Missassippi, from which it appears that a very large number of them were recommended to the Executive elemency by the respective Provisional Gov-ernors of these States, namely: Holden, Perry, and Shar-key.

The Hon. G. W. Julian and Hamilton Ward spoke at a Union meeting in Alexandria a few evenings ago.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution transmitted to the Senate the following letter:

The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution transmitted to the Senate the following letter:

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your request for information whother any means can be adopted to expedite the payment of the bounties provided by the act approved July 28, 1866, I have the honor to report that every possible effort has been made by this office to hasten the settlement of this class of claims, and that there are as many elerks engaged on the examination of rolls and final settlements as can be safely and profitably employed. After further remark the Auditor says there are upon an average 39,000 rolls at the Controller's, with accounts which have been settled in this office and sent there for revision and confirmation during the year ending June 30, 1867; there were issued in this office 86,630 claims of seldiers or their heirs, 125,640 certificates furnished after examination of the rolls to the Paymaster-General, and 8,550 to the Commissioner of Pensions, equivalent to the settlement of 220,831 claims, involving the use of the rolls. There are now 45 clerks constantly employed in searching rolls, and preparing certificates for the Paymaster-General and the Commissioner of Pensions. During the months of last April, May, and June, the number of certificates furnished to the Paymaster-General was 38,660, being an average of 12,033 per morth. The number of claims of heirs and discharged soldiers received in this office for settlement during the year ending June 30, 1867, was 235,451, a very large proportion of which were based upon the resolution of July 26, 1866, granting bounty to colored soldiers, and the act of July 28, 1866, granting bounty to colored soldiers, priefing, filling, and examination of this large accession of claims; and, as more than half of them were imperfectly prepared, the labor has been largely increased, and it was not until June last that it was possible to commence their settlement. In the course of a couple of months they will probably be se

XLTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, July 19. The Senate met at 12 o'clock. THE PROPERTY. A message was received from the House announcing the action of that body on the bill of the Senate to further secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

secure equal rights in the District of Columbia.

UNADJUSTED CLAIMS.

The House resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment on certain cotton claims, adjudicated in the Court of Claims, until further ordered by Congress, was taken up.

Mr. JOHNSON (bem., Ind.) said there was an error of fact in this resolution; it asserted that the claims amounted to \$5,000,000. He had been credibly informed that the entire amount of the cotton claims allowed by that Court did not exceed \$120,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill.) was astonished that the House should have passed such a measure. The Judges of the Court of Claims were personally known to him as gentlemen of great legal ability and the highest integrity. The Court of Claims was a protection to the Treasury; the danger to the Treasury came from claims which were passed upon by Department clerks, and amounted to hundreds of millions.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Pa.) regarded the resolution as

the natural result of legislation conducted under the pre-vious question, as was the custom in the House of Repre-sentatives. He believed the resolution was passed under a misapprehension, and this would continue to be the case until some reform was effected in the mode of doing business in the House.

business in the House.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Pending consideration of this subject, Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Mc.), at 12:20 o'clock, moved an Executive session which was held. The doors were reopened at 1:15.

THE MALLS BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND CHINA. The joint resolution for the extension of the many state